# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

Vol. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1893.

NUMBER 44

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1893.

#### THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Whenever a political disturbance occurs on this side of the Atlantic, or whenever a question arises involving diplomatic inter-vention, the "Monroe doctrine" never fails to become an important feature in the discussion. As a rule it is treated as though it were an article in the constitution of the United States, or a law duly promulgated for the regulation of affairs on this conti-nent. It is asserted and believed that the "Monroe doctrine" requires the United States to protect every American state from European interference of every description to become responsible, in fact, for the autonomy and independence of every state on the continent, so far as European powers

e concerned.

That this is a mistake the following statement of facts will clearly prove. And that the South American states are unwilling to accept such a tutelage is easily proved by reference to the violent articles which frequently appear in the native press in this part of the world whenever a questionable of the world whenever a question that the world whenever a question the world whenever a question that the world whenever a question the wo tion arises among themselves or with the United States. Only last year a large number of influential newspapers on this coast violently denounced the United States for its demands upon Chili, and called for an alliance of the Latin-American states against the pretensions and aggressions of the Anglo-Saxon republic. Even here in Brazil comments were made which would show up strangely beside the honied compliments now used to win the favor of the American government. As a fact, the Monroe doctrine has never been accepted by a single state on the continent outside of the United States, but has been repeat-edly denounced by them as an unwarranted and gratuitous interference in their affairs.

In the United States, the Monroe doc-trine has no force of law whatever. It originated in a declaration of President Monroe in his annual message to Congress on December 2nd, 1823, in which the following words were used:

on December 2nd, 1823, in which the following words were used:

"The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect [popular revolutionary movements] from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defense of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicalle relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any attempt on their part to extend their system to any entended only European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not neve any interposition for the papear of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other ight than as the manifestation of an infriendly disposition toward the United States."

This extract, or the phrases which we have placed in italies, is all there is to the famous "Monroe doctrine." Congress failed to act on it during the ensuing session, and it has never since even received the sanction of a resolution of any character which could make it an established rule of action. It has always been a popular It has always been a popular

doctrine, however, and has so well harmonized with the theories and principles of American public men, that it really has the force of a formally established principle. It does not bind the United States, however. to assist or defend any American state except in the contingency of some European power undertaking a war of conquest, or a war to force an undesirable government on the people. If the people of any American republic voted for a monarchical form of government, the United States would not interfere, and, would, recognize the new government, the context states would not meterfere and would recognize the new government as soon as it should be installed. If a European power declared war by way of reprisal, or for the enforcement of any just claim, the United States would not interfere. So too, in the wars between interfere. So, too, in the wars between American states, or in the revolutions so frequently occurring, the government of that country does not consider itself under any obligation whatever to interfere. The simple, straightforward policy of the United States is to let each state select its own government and to administer it just as it Strict neutrality, or non-intervention, is the only logical procedure in such a policy, and that is the procedure which the United States government is following at the present moment.

There is one interesting point connected with the Monroe doctrine which is not generally known, and to which we desire to call the attention of our English contemporaries in Argentina and Chili, who never lose an opportunity to denounce it as presumptuous, impracticable and meddle-some. The enunciation of this doctrine was occasioned by the proceedings of the congress of Verona in 1822, where the allied powers authorized an interference in the affairs of Spain in the interests of a royalist insurrection, and resolved to assist the re-established dynasty to recover its revolted South American colonies. The British envoy not only refused to enter into such an intervention, but the British government communicated the resolution to the American government, and Mr. Canning himself advised that the United States should take decided ground against this threatened intervention. And not only was this declaration on the part of the United States suggested and supported by Mr. Canning, then foreign secretary, but it was warmly approved by his celebrated opponent, Mr. Brougham, then a leader of the opposition, in the following words: "The opposition, in the following words: "I have question with regard to South America is now, I believe, disposed of, or nearly so; for an event has recently happened than which none has ever dispersed greater joy, exultation, and gratitude over all the free men of Europe; that event, which is decisive on the subject, is the language held with respect to Spanish America in the message of the President of the United

From this it will be seen that the "Mon-roe doctrine" is really British as well as roe doctrine" is really British as well as American in origin, and that it has had the cordial approval of statesmen in England, as well as in the United States. Under such circumstances, nothing is more certain than that both nations will heartily cooperthan that both mattons will hearthy copie the principle enunciated, should an occasion ever arise. At this moment, the principles of the Monroe doctrine are not in the slightest particular involved, consequently there is no reason whatever for the United States to intervene.

It is to be borne in mind that the declarations known as the Monroe doctrine have never received the sanction of an act or resolution of Congress, nor have they any of that authority which European governments attach to a royal ordinance. They are, in fact, only the declarations of an existing administration of what its own policy would be, and what it thinks should ever be the policy of the country, on a subject of paramount and permanent interest.  $-Dana^*s$  Wheaton, § 67, note 36.

It has sometimes been assumed that the Monroe doctrine contained some declaration against any other than democratic-republican institutions on this continent, however arising or introduced. The message will be searched in vain for anything of the kind. We were the first to recognize the imperial authority of Dom Pedro, in Brazil, and of Iuchie in Mexico; and more than half the northern continent was under the scepters of Great Britain and Russin; and these dependencies would certainly be free to adopt what institutions they pleased, in case of success far freelibility, or of peaceful separation from their parent states.—Idem.

The policy based on the Monroe doctrine "does not contemplate forcible intervention in any legitimate contest); but it protests against permitting such a contest to result in the increase of European power or influence; and it ever impels this government, as in the late contest between the South American republics and Spain, to interpose its good offices to secure an honoroable peace.—Sicretary Fish's Report, July 14, 1870.

While we do not denythe right of any other power to carry on hostile operations against Mexico, for the redress of its grievances, we firmly object to its holding possession of any part of that country, or endeavoing by force to costool its political destings—Nextery Cars Out. M. Lanc, Sept. 20, 1860.

The United States hold, in regard to Mexico, the same principles that they hold in regard to all other nations. They have neither a right nor a disposition to intervene by force in the internal affairs of Mexico, whether to establish and maintain a republic or even a domestic government there, or to overthrow an imperial or a foreign one, if Mexico chooses to establish or accept it. The United States have neither the right nor the disposition to intervene by force on either side in the lamentable war which is going on between France and Mexico. On the contrary, they practice in regard to Mexico, in every phase of that war, the non-intervention which they require all foreign powers to observe in regard to the United States.—Sweelary Seward to Mr. Dayton, Sept. 26, 1803.

When the United States government became convinced that the object of France was to establish a monarchy in Mexico against the will of the people of that country, the principles of the Monroe doctrine at once came into force and the following instruction was sent by Secretary Seward to Mr. Bigelow, the American minister in Paris, December 16, 1865;

"It has been the President's purpose that France should be respectfully informed upon two points, namely: first, that the United States carnestly desire to continue and to cultivate sincere friendship with France; secondly, that this policy would be brought into imminent jeopardy unless France could deem it consistent with her interest and homor to desix from the prosecution of amed intervention in Mexico to overthrow the domestic republican government existing there, and to establish upon its ruins the foreign monarchy which has been attempted to be inaugurated in the capital of that country."

#### THE NAVAL REVOLT.

Our last report closed on the 31st ult. The fighting in Nietheroy continued throughout the day, principally between the new insurgent battery on Mocangue island and the shore batteries. There was also some sharp firing with small arms in the vicinity of Sun'Anna and Neves, to-ward which points some cannon shots were fired. It is impossible to learn the were fired. It is impossible to learn the real situation in that part of Nictheroy, the partizins of the government insisting that Sant'Anna is still in their possession, while others claim that the insurgents have se-cured a permanent footing on shore at Barreto, between the railway station and Nictheroy. As the insurgents have since desisted from the attempt to push opera-tions on land in that vicinity it is apparent. tions on land in that vicinity, it is apparent that they found the government positions too strong for them. From all we can learn the government now has about three thouthe government now has about three thou-sand men in Nictheroy under the command of General Roberto Ferreira, well supplied with ammunition and guns. Against such a force, the insurgents can not expect to do much with the small force at their disposal.

much with the small force at their disposar.

Between the forts there was a brief exchange of shots before midday. Soon after 6 p. m., S. João and Lage recommenced a bombardment of Villegaignon, in which Santa Cruz took no part. Villegaign in which Santa Cruz took no part. Villegaignon was also silent. There was great sactivity among the launches of the in-surgents during the day, and a large party landed at the Armação and removed a landed at the Armação and removed a quantity of munitions. According to the Paiz, four insurgents were seen to enter a house at the Armação, which soon after was seen to be in flames. The reason for burning these buildings is not known. Between 2 and 3 in the morning there was a sharp contest along the Praia do Flamengo and Gloria shore line between a torpedo-boat and two launches, on one side, and the shore guards on the other. and the shore guards on the other.

The artillery practice between the insur-

gents and Nictherov continued on the 1st inst., but without visible results to the observers on this side of the bay. In the morning the Guanabara was towed to a point further up the bay within range of Sant' Anna, but her guns were still used against the batteries at the Ponta da Areia. In the afternoon, the *Puz* reporter stationed in the astronomical observatory on Castle hill, says that he saw a small party of sol-The United States "will not consent to the subjugation of any of the independent states of the continent to European powers, nor to the exercise of a protectionate over them nor to any other direct political influences to control their policy or insitiations.—Secretary Cast to Mr. Dodge, Oct. 21, 1858.

destruction the Faiz considers "unhappily necessary." The insurgents had strangely necessary." The insurgents had strangely left the place entirely unoccupied and unguarded. Twice during the day the government forts fired upon Villegaignon, the ernment forts fired upon Villegaignon, the latter responding only at intervals. The bombardment for a time was very hot, the insurgents being unable to stand by their guns. During the day the insurgents seized a lighter loaded with general merchandise from the German steamer Scintos, towed by a launch carrying the German flag. A demand was at once made for the restitution of the lighter by the German naval commander, which was at once complied commander, which was at once complied with, the insurgents explaining that they had seized it because of a suspicion that it contained war material.

contained war material.

All Souls day was permitted to pass in peace. The squadron remained at anchor, the guns in Nictheroy were silent, and the patriotic civilians who garrison S. Joao restrained themselves on this day of the year most sacred to all Brazilians. The cemeteries were naturally not so crowded with visitors as usual, but still the attendance was large and the last resting places of the unnumbered dead were covered of the unnumbered dead were covered with the wreaths and flowers of those who have been left behind. Sweet should be the sleep of those who feel not the passions of this restless, turbulent life. They know not the ignoble ambitions which dominate us, nor the selfish motives which control us. If they know aught of the strife which is raging among us, they must feel that the tears of grief we shed over their graves, ought rather to be tears of rejoicing that they have passed beyond the reach of all such discord. The pity and regret which one soul can feel for another, are for those who have been left behind.

The early part of the day on the 3rd was The early part of the day on the 3rd was marked by no incident of importance. The steam launches were busy, as usual, and the work of fortifying Mocangue island went on undisturbed. About 3240 p.m. an event occurred which will not soon p.m. an event occurred when will not soon be forgotten. An explosion suddenly oc-curred which shook the buildings in every part of the city, broke innumerable windows and skylights, and filled the streets with alarm. From our office window we saw a dense column of smoke and vapor rising at some point up the bay, which slowly spread out like an umbrella. Then a second, and much lighter explosion followed, from which another column of smoke arose For a time no one could tell what had happened, whether some ship had blown up, or whether another magazine had been destroyed. Our map gave us the Mutoso powder deposit, on Governor's island, as the probable scene of the disaster, and this was subsequently confirmed by eye-witnesses, but whether it resulted from accident, or through an emissary of the government, no one could say. The Mattoso magazines were located on a point of Governor's island about four miles from the Gambòa water front, and five miles from the Ouvidor, and contained from 100 to 200 tons of powder, principally for artillery. The quantity stored there was much greater than anyone knew. An insurgent launch and lighter were at the pier at the moment receiving powder, and a Frigorifica steamer was anchored a short distance away.

According to the Puiz of the following morning, Vice-President Floriano Peixoto was a witness of the terrible spectacle, having arrived at the Gambôa railway station ing arrived at the Cambôa railway station at 1 p.m., where he remained until after the event had transpired. The view of the explosion from that point was wholly unobstructed. The Times correspondent saw the spectacle from the Sirius. As to the cause of the catastrophe, there is no certain information as yet. The Pais of Saturday morning says that "it represents a necessary recourse," that several attempts by military students had previously failed, and expresses a devout hope that "the author of this heroic act has not sacrificed his life to his excessive love for the cause of his life to his excessive love for the cause of the republic." Other journals and various the republic." Other journals and various persons claiming to be well informed, spoke persons claiming to be well informed, of the explosion as an authorized act, do of the explosion as an authorized. Later tined to cripple the insurgents. Later in the day and since then the explosion has been described as accidental, and the discussion of the occurrence has quickly died

That the loss of life must have been considerable, no one will contest. There were some insurgent officers and men there at work removing ammunition. There were also some poor people living at or near the place, and, we deeply regret to say, a party

of officers and men from the British squadof officers and men from the British squadron happened to be in the vicinity at the time. This party consisted of Lieut, Bearchamp Mowbray, of the Sirins, Lieut, C. G. B. Tupper, of the Racer, and seven on trace whatever can be found. Boatswain Robert Harris was instantly killed, and John Lunch, able seaman, was so injured that he died soon after. The two men were buried at the British cemetry, Gambia, on the following day. On Sunday but one daily paper, the Joynal do Commercio, mentioned this terrible accident, the government organs maintaining an inexplicable silence in regard to it. No excuse is now possible for so grave a breach of policable silence in regard to it. No excuse is now possible for so grave a breach of human comradeship, the failure to note a

human comrateship, the faithful to the describes accident, and to express sympathy for the deplorable loss incurred.

About 5:30 p. m. the battery on Mocangue opened fire on Nictheroy, and S. João on Villegaignon. Lagé soon after joined in the bombardment, while Santa Cruz again remained silent. The fight ended about 7, the two national forts firing 120 odd shots, while Villegaignon was able to respond with with less one-fourth that number.

The 4th was an unprofitable day on all sides. There was a spiritless fight between Mocanguê and Nictheroy and between the forts. The squadron remained at anchor, and even the launches were not as active as The national forts, however, con tinued pounding away at Villegaignon battering down the brick walls of its build ings. In the afternoon, while the bom-bardment was in progress, an enthusiastic soldier in front of the Misericordia hospital, fired his rifle at Villegaignon. It was a trifling incident, of course, but it has led to serious trouble. With the exc

With the exception of a slight skirmish at the Largo do Paço in the morning, Sunday passed without incident until 5 p, m, Firing was then begun in Nictheroy and between the forts. The gunners of Villeand between the forts. The gunners of Ville-gaignon made very poor work to-day and by 6 o'clock were nearly all driven from their guns by the storm of projectiles pour-ed in upon them. For a time only one small gun was able to respond. And then something occurred which we could not something occurred which we could not understand at the time. A violent fusilade broke out in the outside barracks, and as dusk came on we were able to see the flash of rifles. We also heard rifle-firing from the arsenal and praia Santa Luzia, and from the direction of the Gloria, but from our point of observation we could not determine the cause. We left the place believing that a mutiny had occurred in the fort, and it was only on the following morning that we learned that the garrison had retaliated by

learned that the garrison has readment of the fring at the troops on shore. One man was killed and several wounded. Yesterday and to-day the conflictsbet ween the shore guards and Villegaignon have assumed a character that must be considerated. assumed a character that must be considered serious. Early yesterday fire was opened from the arsenal, Castle hill and the Santa Luzia shore with machine guns and rifles, to which Villegaignon promptly replied. At mid-day the fighting was so hot that all traffic in that vicinity was suspended. About 2 p. m. the Aquidahan opened fire with machine guns on the shore guards between the market and the arsenal of war and for a time the rifle balls were whizzing over that part of the city in every direction. Over that part of civilians were wounded.

A number of civilians were wounded.

Toward evening the firing was renewed, and the national forts again hombarded Villegaignon. Soon after 6 o'clock the fusilade along the Santa Luzia shore to the Gloria was incessant, two insurgent launches and the Aquidaban taking part.

To-day the firing has occurred at intervals during the whole day, and the indications are that machine guns and revolver-cannon will soon be exchanged for ver-cannon win soon because your cannon with soon it. The banks and many business houses closed up soon after midday, and as we write the streets are almost deserted.

#### A PROPOSED MANIFESTATION.

On Sunday, the 29th ult., the following placard was posted throughout the city, announcing a proposed manifestation in honor of the United States because of the action taken with regard to Admiral Stanton:

A group of Braziban patriots has met and re-solved to promote a grand manifestation of sympathy and appreciation to the great American Confedera-tion for the noble and correct attitude assumed by its government in face of the shameful revolt which is tearing us asunder.

Let us gather about them! Long live the American Confederation! Long live the Brazilian Republic!

Knowing that a manifestation originating in the recall of Admiral Stanton would not acceptable to the official representative of the United States, nor to the great major-ity of Americans resident here, all of whom deeply sympathized with that officer and sincerely regretted his recall, the editor of this paper resolved to call the attention of the promoters of the scheme to the undesirabily of such a manifestation at this time. His letter was as follows

ity of such a manifestation at this time. His letter was as follows:

To the Entire—Formal to Commercia:
Will you kindly permet me a few woods with reference to the proposed manifestation in favor of the United States government because of the treath (not dismissal) of Admiral Stanton? This officer, whose services and character are able we all criticism, has been recalled because of a complaint from the Brazilian government to the effect that he wsited Admiral Mello before calling on the constitue!

Brazilian government to the effect that he wsited Admiral Mello before calling on the constitue! The proposed of the proposed of the proposed authorities. Admirting that the complaint was well taken, the offense was a trifling one, an error in form rather than in purpose. It may be accepted as a fact that Admiral Stanton has expressed no sympathy with the revolt, and had no intention of departing from the strict neutrality which the United States government requires from its officers and representatives.

To now promote a popular manifestation for the recall of an officer so distinguished and so highly esteemed for his personal qualities, will not only be in bad taste and an undeserved himiliation for him, but it will be an affont to every American in Brazil. It is not the custom of Americans and Englishmen to discredit and himiliate their reneventatives abroad and they will not consider it a riendly act when others attempt to do so. The recall of Admiral Stanton, under the circumstances, was inevitable, and would have occurred in any other country, but it is none the less deeply regretted by the American colony here, and by every one who has had the good fortune to meet him.

Permit me to hope that the proposed manifestation will not be carried into effect.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, (Editor of THE RIO NEWS.

Rio 20th October, 1893.

Rio, 30in October, 1093.

On the succeeding day the secretary of the commission organized to promote the manifestation, published the following reply in the *Jornal do Commercio*:

#### AMERICAN UNION

ply in the Jornal do Commercio:

Luder the title "Manifestação Projectada" the Jornal do Commercio to-day publishes a letter from Mr. A. J. Lamourence to-day publishes a letter from Mr. A. J. Lamourence, in which the undertakes to dissauche the Brazilan patriots from going on with the manifestation which they are organizing to the people and to the American government. In his letter the subscriber purposely confounds the primary objects of the namilestation with the meident which occasioned a brilliant act of American soludarity, for which we are rejoicing and which is the motive of our jublations (cxparaios). It is not our purpose to discredit nor hamilate Admiral Stanton, as Mr. Lamoureux unjustly insuitates; whether the Admiral himself has or has not committed a fault, in visiting an insurgent against the Brazilian fatherland, is a question which will be seitled by the American government, he for which the will have to defend himself. In this camection we should declare that we are informed that the Brazilian government hal no hart in the act of discharge (xvoneru(do) of the American admiral.

The object of the manifestation, as it is clearly defined in the circular sent out by the respective commission of promotion, is to congratulate ourselves with the government and people of the great republic for its act of sympathy and of respect for Brazilian autonomy, and to perpetuate the memory of this worthy proceeding, so that once more shall the republican solidarity which ought to mite all the nations of the continent of Columbus be established.

In the name of this solidarity we are therefore making this manifestation.

TRAJANO S. V. DE MEDEROS.

TRAJANO S. V. DE MEDEIROS. Secretary of the Commission.

Rio, 31st October, 1893.

On the same day the following circular was published in the *Paiz*, with the approval of that journal providing the manifestavar or triat journal providing the manifesta-tion should be deferred to a time more opportune, when peace shall be re-estab-lished:

União Americana.—Ordem e Progresso.—E

União Americana,—Orden e Progresso.—E fluribus num.

Citizon.—A group ol Brazilian patriots, represented by the undersigned commission, has undertaken to promote among our fellow-citizens a manifestation of special sympathy to the great American republic, for the purpose of demonstrating our acknowledgements to this friendly nation, and for that of rendering closer and closer the bonds of republican fraternity that should unite all the nations of the Columbian continent.

You have certainly been informed that the United States government has just dismissed the admiral who commanded the American war vessels in this harbor for visiting, on board the Aguitaban, ex-Admiral Mello, leader of the executable insurrection which fills with mourning our beautiful bay. This act, contrasting with the behavior of others, has filled with joy all patriotic hearts in the midst of the present distressing events, reminding them at the same time that the decisive support of the land of Jefferson and Moortoe will not fail to aid our efforts, if at any time we may find it necessary to withstand some dynastic attempt under the cover of insulting foreign intervention.

Wishing, then, to show the government and people of that republic how much our patriotic feelings have been gratified by its correct behavior and hoping at the same time that this incident may

serve to strengthen the bonds of republican union among the nations of the new world, the sai

serve to strengthen the homes or repurseasing among the nations of the new world, the said parties have resolved to promote a popular demonstration in which this double purpose shall be suitably displayed.

Convinced that you share these feelings, we take the liberty of apocaling to you for assistance, begging that you will open subscriptions among your friends and acquantances for the purpose of iassing any sum that may be contributed in aid of the said demonstration whose programme will be made known in detail at the proper time.

Rio de Janeiro, October 30th, 1893.

Lata Centairo, president of the Committee.

Kito de janeiro, October 30th, 1893.

João Cordeiro, pre-lient of the Committee.

Engineer João Eduardo Farbesa, treasurer

Dr. Eunes de Sousa, Sencio Esteves J.

Rugimer Tolás Corcia do Amand, João o

Engineer Trajano S. V. de Medeiros.

There is of course nothing more to say, so far as we are concerned. From the three official documents which we reproduce, the cause and purpose of this pro-posed manifestation are clearly apparent. We are quite content to leave their interpretation to those even who do not agree with us in other questions. Our intervention in this matter, however, has sprung from no desire for a discussion, nor from any wish to interfere with the patriotic desires of any group. We happened to know that the projected manifestation would not be agreeable to the official representatives whose presence would be necesentatives whose presence would be necessary to the success of the manifestation, and to a large percentage, if not all of the American residents of this city. We know also that a refusal to participate in the event on the part of the representatives of the United States would lead to misunderstandings and embarrassments. It is for these reasons, as well as for any personal feelings we may have in the matter, that we sought to dissuade the promoters of the manifestation from carrying it into execution. Of course, our Brazilian friends will consult their own inclinations in the matter, and they are under no obligations whatever to accept our advice, but their good judg-ment will surely lead them to consult the official representatives of the government they propose to honor before taking any further steps—unless, indeed, the co-opera-tion of Americans is a matter of indifference to them. As to the statement of Secretary Medeiros that the Brazilian government had no part in the recall of Admiral Stan-ton, we have only this to say: there were two channels through which a complaint could be made-the American legation here, and the Brazilian legation in Wash-The American legation here ington. not make the complaint. If the Brazilian government considered itself wronged, it government considered itself wronged, it did perfectly right in calling the attention of the United States to the matter. We do not discuss that point in any particular, but if the complaint was thus made what becomes of the "correct attitude" which is to serve as a basis for this manifestation?

#### PROVINCIAL NOTES

The government has closed the military school orto Alegre. at P at Porto Alegre.

—The elections for the state legislature in Para
occurred on the 1st inst.

occurred on the 1st inst.

—In Goyaz three parties present candidates for the coming congressional elections.

—Twelve pieces of artillery from S. Gabriel arrived at Porto Alegre on the 9th ult.

—It is stated that 10 buildings have been destroyed by flames in the vicinity of the Armação.

-S. Paulo advices are to the effect that the

—There was a dress parade and grand review of e national guard in S. Paulo on the 5th inst., o men being under arms.

—A credit of 5,000% has been opened in the custom-house at Pernambuco to meet expenses incurred at the lazaretto in that state.

—The Uruguayan government has authorized the shipment of merchandise into Rio Grande by way of Paysandú and S. Eugenio.
—The inspector of customs at Santos, authorized by the minister of finance, has made an increase of 40% in the pay of the employés of the custom-house at that place.

—A correspondent of the Paiz writing from Nictheroy on the 4th inst. says: "We are not permitted to rest a moment; from every side and at every moment we are attacked."

The government troops in Rio Grande do Sal have been divided into five divisions commanded by Gens. Rodrigues Lima, Bacellar, Hypolito, Isidoro and Juão Telles.

The president of the state of Rio de Janeiro has made an appropriation of 10,000\$ for public security. This money will be employed in assisting the unemployed who are unable to find work.

ing the unemployed wino are manue to find work.

—The provisional government of the revolutionary forces in Santa Catharina was organized at Desterro on the 14th ult, under the presidency of Capt. Frederico Guilherme Lorena. The official amount cement of this act advises that the several branches of the state government of Santa Catharina, together with the military forces there, had adhered to the movement.

-On the 22nd ult, at Uruguayana an explosion of four keeps of ganpowder wounded 14 soldiers, six of whom have since died, The explosion was caused by a subaltern officer's carelessness with his cigarette.

his cigarette.

In Campos on the 1st inst, there was a fight at a circus between the employes and spectators. The Monitor, in speaking of this affray on the 3rd, expresses regret that the police force has been withdrawn from the city.

The 4th bartalion of infantry and 6th regiment of cavalry arrived at Porto Alegre from the frontier on the 12th alt. Other forces from the frontier reached there on the 13th, and a body of troops belonging to the same command was sent to S. Leopoldo.

The Garden of Dispinals. See D. S.

5. Leopoldo.
—The Gareta, of Piracicuba, São Paulo, says
the coffee trees in that vicinity are budding
and promise an average ideom for November,
This corresponds with the coinion so frequently
exwessed that an accidental loss of the first lowers
leads to a greater development of blossom in the
second lowering.
—A contleman recently assimal form. March

second flowering.

—A gentleman recently arrived from Nichteray says that the situation there is simply indescribable. The great part of the troops has been withdrawn to Suria Rosa, where they occupy the closed houses of residents at pleasure. It is some instances they have driven penule out of their own houses because they are wanted for the soldiers.

—Telegrams from I are a second or the soldiers.

are wanted for the soldiers.

—Telegrams from Juz de Fóra state that on the 23rd alt. Antonio Cotez, a soldier of the national guard, having been condemned to 30 days' in-presonment for insubordination, was sent to Rio de Janeiro on requisition of the minister of justice. On the 28th 300 citizens went in a body to the district judge, demanding the return of Cortez, and this demand was repeated on the following day. On the 31st Cortez was sent from Rio to Juiz de Fóra, and the chief of police, who had arrived from Ouro Preto, proceeded to investigate the matter. José Bernard, on eof of the witnesses he examined, is sail to have made important disclosures.

—We are in receipt of conies of the Device.

ne examined, is sail to have made important disclosures.

—We are in receipt of copies of the Diario de Sinta of the 27th and 28th ult., containing an account of a controversy and assault, in which an editor of the Northades and a barber were the principals. Barber Picanço was injudicious enough to the hands of the police thereby. The cause of the hands of the police thereby. The cause of the phare I was the refusal of Barber Picanço to shave the American consul, Mr. Henry Smith, who is a colored man. Hearing of this the Northades proceeded to castigute the harber in its issue of the 26th. This led the latter to seek redress. Of couse a small war of words has resulted, Dr. Martim Francisco and others demonicing the harber for the disrepect shown to the consul of a friendly nation. We are glad to note that Mr. Smith has taken no part in the controversy. There are some affronts which a man can afford to disregard, and this is one of them.

#### Notes Railroad

-The Botanical Garden tramway company was ed 200\$ for overcharging passengers on the

2nd inst,

—A brakeman of the Central railway was 
"sleeping or simply resting on the line" at Cappava a few days ago, when a train ran over hun
and cut off both his legs. He was removed to a
hospital at Taubaté, where he died soon after. It
ought to be made clear to tired people that sleeping on a railway track is a good way to close up a
troublesome account in this world.

#### LOCAL NOTES

-The Dutch cruiser De Ruyter has just entered this harbor,

—The arrival of the Barão do Ladario at Shanghai is announced.

-The Portuguese corvette Affonso Albuquerque left Lisbon for this port on the 30th ult.

—One of the government's soldiers stationed at amboa accidentally shot and killed himself on the h inst.

—When a man can not stand a criticism, or an argument, it is certain that his cause is weak, and that he knows it.

—It may sound funny, but the Paiz heard at the Armação on the 1st inst, through the cope on Castle hill.

-A Buenos Aires telegram of the 3rd says that Argentine war vessels Independencia we de Julio have left for this port.

—Admiral Maurity, of the Chicago commission, made a hurried visit to New York on the 25th ult. the object of which was shrouded in mystery.

—The prefect has resolved to re-open the sessions of the normal school. The building had been occupied as a temporary military hospital.

-Conde de Figueiredo and Visconde de Guahy, president and vice-president of the Banco Nacional, left for Europe on the 31st ult, on the steamer

—It is stated that one of the persons killed by the explosion on Governador island was Col. Fran-cisco Gomes Machado, ex-commander of the police force of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—The schock of the explosion on Friday killed Col. Franklin Francisco Barreto, who was on Rua Sate de Setembro when it occurred. The colonel, whose health had been bad for a long time, was very much debilitated.

—A subscription paper has been opened among the British residents of this city for the erection of a monument to the memory of the officers and men who lost their lives by the explosion of the Mattoso magazine on the 3rd.

of vessels anchored in the vicinity of Mocangulean Conceição islands, to remove them at once. The same notice has been sent to the foreign consuls A similar intimation had been given by the in surgents. -The port officials have advised the consign

—An Argentine contemporary quotes a long account of the yellow-lever experiences of a British steamship captain at Santos, and heads it "Cholera at Santos." This is a sample of the moral training for which secular schools are clearly not responsible

—Telegrams have been received from Madrid and Bueton Artes stating that the applications of Admeral Custodio de Mello for bellig rant tights there had been refused. It is to be inferred that the applications from the Desterro government are referred to.

—Telegrams have been received at Buenos Are-to the effect that the Brazilian government has pur-chased the Cal, of the Morgan line, New York which is being fitted up as a critiser. It was also stated that the government is in treaty for the Rio a sister steamer, for the same purpose.

—Will the editor of the Diano de Noticias do us the favor to explain why he calls this paper a stoflah mg/ear" using inaites for the last word? We can make allowances for a man who is mis-taken, but atter all that has been said recently on this point no such excuse can be urged.

—A special correspondent of the London Times, Mr. Charles Akers, arrived here a short time since on the R. M. S. Zagus, Mr. Akers was at one time the Times correspondent at Binnos Ahes, and is familiar with many of the questions and ideas prevalent on this coast of South America.

—The morning papers continue to register the enterprises of the burglars who infest this city. We have still to hear of the first case of severe purishment which was promised these fellows, in case they were caught robbing. Evidently that proclamation was para ingles ver.

—The national cow has now rebelled against the constituted authorities. Some of the resaurants, whose ambition is to leave nothing in a customer's pocket with which to buy another meal, have fixed the price of milk at 18000 per bottle, deaver than national beer and as dear as common table wine!

—We will venture the assertion that if the pro-moters of the intended manifestation to the United States were to read the American press comments on the situation here, they would drop the scheme at once. The American press is almost unanimous in condemning the situation whichled to this revolt.

—The Vice-President on the 4th inst. issued a de cree providing that the pay of soldiers who died in battle or in the government's servere, shall revert to their families, who from the date of the death of the said soldiers shall draw the pay to which the deceased would be entitled, if they were alive and

—According to the *Taiz*, Vice-President Floriano Peixoto, accompanied by various officials, visited the Gambón maritime station on the 2nd, arriving there at 1 p.m., and remaining until after the explosion of the Pouta do Mattoso powder deposit. An excellent view of the explosion was bad from that point.

-To the director of the Santa Casa da Miserico —To the director of the Santa Casa da Misercordia, who was authorized to distribute the 100,0005 which the government by executive decree appropriated for persons who have suffered by the revolution, over 6,000 applications have already been made. He has decided to receive no more applications until the can take act on on those that have already been laid before him.

arready been laid before him.

—The American cubser Detroit, Capt. W. H. Browns n, commanding, entered port on the 2nd inst. This is the Detroit's first commission, her final tests having occurred after receiving orders to come here. The Detroit is an unarmored cruiser of 2,000 tons displacement, carries two 6-inch citles, eight 5-inch ribes, 8 Hotchkiss gans and 2 Gatlings, and is capable of steaming 19 miles an hour.

—We are very much in need of a copy of the Tempo of the 1st or 2nd mst. It contains an article about the unhappy foreigner, showing how much that sheet appreciates him. As the foreigner is an important factor in the industrial, commercial and financial lite of this country, we are interested in collecting all appreciative comments on his services from those who are indebted to him.

—At a meeting of the health board to-day it was resolved that those companies who wish for savitary inspectors can take them on board at Rio instead of at Bahia, as heretofore. The steamers, however, must have santary installations, and not have more than 100 third class passengers. Quarantine will count from the day the inspector goes on board —Buenos Aires Standard, Oct. 24.

on noard —Buenos Aires Standard, Oct. 24.

—A Madrid telegram of the 1st says that a telegram had been received from Rear-Admiral Custodio de Mello asking for the recognition of the Brazilian squadion under his command as belligerents, and that the application had been categorically refused. It is pizzling to know why the application was made by Custodio and why the Santa Catharina revolutionary government was not mentioned in the transaction.

mentioned in the transaction.

—The able and dignfied defense of the interests of foreigness which appeared in the Gazett de Noticiat yesterday morning, will not only be warmly appreciated, but it places us under a lasting debt of gratitude to the editor of that paper. We are personally deeply indebted to Dr. Ferreira de Araujo for his generous allusions to the editor of this paper—a friendly service which can not be too highly appreciated in a time like this.

On the 2nd inst. the insurgents seized one or two lighters from a German steamer which were being towed ashore under the German flag. A protest was at once lodged with the German naval vessels, and a requisition was sent to Admiral Custodio de Mello for the lighters. These were promptly delivered up, with an explanation that they were suspected of having war material on board. They contained general merchandise.

-The Paiz says that the revolutionists have placed four pieces of artillery on the island of Mo-

—As is natural under the circumstances, the number of persons who visited the cemeteries on All Souls' Day was comparatively small.

—Col. Ernesto Gomes de Carneiro has been placed in charge of the forces on the coast between Gavea, Lebron and Tijuca.

—The Faiz states that in one of the recent fights Rear-Admiral Custodio de Mello was slightly wounded with a piece of shell.

—It is stated that the officer of the national guard who attempted to impress an officer of the army, has not been cashiered as was reported.

—The surgeons of the German and English war vessels in this harbor visited on the 1st list, the hospital of the national guard at the normal school.

-Second Lieutenant Eduardo C, de Carvalho Piragile, who came from Maceso on the steamer Plantea without reporting to the navy department, was declared a deserter by the government on the

—Admiral O. F. Stanton was a passenger for Sou hampton on the R. M. S. Thames, which left here on the 31st ult. He returns directly to Washington to answer the charge preferred against him by the Brazilian government.

—It is announced, by telegraph, that Peixoto has purchased several torped boars in Europe to do service against the revolutionists. The boats are said to be on their way to Brazil under a British flag—Southon Cross, Buenos Aires,

—Over 6,000 ambications for assistance have been made to the Misericordia officials in the last few days. The destitution in this city and vicinity is much greater than was at first believed. Thous, ands have lost their employment and are entirely without reconses. without recourses.

—Many of our readers will remember the foolish lad, Adriano do Valle, who fixed a revolver one evening in June, 1850, just as the Emperor had left the San' Anna theatre. Among republicans this youth has ever since been h-nored as a hero. Imagine our surprise, then, to see him characterized in the Pair on the 1st as demented, and all this because it was found that he belonged to the insurgents. He was captured after having effected a landing, apparently on some mission.

landing, apparently on some mission.

—A gentleman residing on the Prana do Flamen, go complains to us of the persistent practice of begging among the soldiers of the national guard along that street. He says that he has been asked for money four or five times in walking from one end of the Prain to the other, and in one instance a soldier left the ranks of a patrol squad to beg. It it surely a very strange kind of midrary discipline which permits these abuses. We must really refer the matter to Col. Cotta, of the Prix.

the matter to Col. Cotta, of the Prixi.

According to advices from Santos the Italian steamer Actor left that port on the 23ol ult, with 40 soldiers and 30 officers for Pernambuco. The Argentine packet Pomena also took 180 soldiers in civilian dress for Paramagrá, besides receiving a quantity of provisions for Cananiot. This unforesen dependence on foreign flags for coasting traffic, even in matters affecting the administration of the government, shows how nawse that law is which proposes to rest ict the coasting traffic to the national flag. Were that law now in free, it would be impossible to carry on any traffic whatever along the coast, even to the carrying of the mails. It is to be hoped that Congress will now reconsider that law and have it either modified, or repealed.

is to be hoped that Congress will now reconsider that law and have it either modified, or repealed.

—There are some phases of character in this world which we are compelled to let alone. Language is simply incompetent either to describe them, or to denomoe them. On Saturday morning last the semi-official press was rejoicing over the explosion of the Mattoso powder deposit and claiming that it was the work of an emissary of the government. One of these papers called it a necessary act and expressed a hope that the heroic voung patriot who undertook it had escaped with his life. Later on it was known that two British officers and two of their men had lost their lives by the explosion, while five others were wounded. At once the whole pack was started out on a new sceni, and on Sunday morning not one of them mentioned the tertible calamity which the British squadron had suffered, and the exablesion was unanimously ascribed to an accident. Contempt is too good an article to waste on such an exhibition.

#### EIRTH.

In São Paulo, on November 5th, the wife of John F. Hyland, of a son.

#### CRICKET.

Rio v. H. M. Ships. Sirius, Beagle and Racer. This match was played on the 1st and 2nd insts, and resulted in a victory for H. M. Ships by 64

H. M. Ships.

The unimely death of two of the above players. Lies trains Monatory and Import, above his such an attended to the mandalus catted a foreign fittle deeps regist amongst the members of the Rio Cocket Clab.

#### Business Notes

—The Companhia Industrial de Ouro Preto has been fined 5,600\$ for an infraction of its contract for the illumination of the city of Ouro Preto.

The insummation of the city of Ouro Preto.

The inspector of the custom-house has been authorized to re-open the printing-office formerly established in that public department. It is stipulated that the expenses shall not exceed 12,000\$ per annum.

The duties upon tolacco in Argentina have not been reduced as it was hoped. Great pressure was brought to bear upon the various members of Congress by tolacco planters from all parts of the constry, with the result that the present high tanii will remain in force till 1894.

—The demand for hay still continues, especially for hay for exportation, and the supply cannot meet it. From \$55 to \$60 is being paid for hay for brazil, and if the demand still continues it is probable that prices will rise even higher, as the new crop cannot be expected before November.—

Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires, Oct. 18.

#### FINANCIAL NOTES

customs receipts at Santos last month were 2,484,054\$703.

The customs receipts at this port last month were 6,446,182\$343 against 6,611.722\$586 ii October, 1892.

-The governor of Pernambuco telegraphs the federal research in that state last month among to 1.518,000\$.

—The October recepts of the Bahia enstonn house amounted to 1,798.174\*253, against 967,361\*409 in the same month of 1592.

-Executive Decree No. 1,581, of the 31st ult. makes a d**e**ficiency appropri the Carxa da Amortisação.

-Executive Decree No. 1,583, of October 31st, makes a deficiency appropriation of 600,000\$ for the department of finance.

—There has been an active sale of bagging cloth during the past mouth, owing to the constitution of sand-bag breastworks along the water front.

—The Brazilian loan of 1889 was quoted at 5645 on the 3rd, the day following the publication of an important dispatch in the Times regarding Brazilian

—For expenses during the present month the treasury has turnshed 1,000,000\$ to the auditor's fifice in the war department on 1 20,000\$ to the hadior's office in the navy department.

—The receipts of the custom-house and internal revenue office in this city for the months of September and October were 16,750,308% against 19,575,183% in the corresponding months of 1892.

19,575,1535 in the corresponding montrs of 1592.
—In response to their inquiry by cable as to the cause of the delay in reanting funds for the payment of the Ordoler interest on the Gray Park radway bonds, Messes, Morton, Rose & Co, have received the following cable message from the Leopoldina Radiway Company at Rio de Tinerror. In consequence of state of market and disorganization of traffic we request delay 1st. Occiber payment, "—Financial Netw., October 10th.

#### COMMERCIAL

Ria de Yangira November 6th 1800 Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day

#### EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE.

Obtober 3t. - I be back opened at roly on Lord most which has mess was done with roly reputed in reposed paper, and roly in a market back responsed paper, and roly in a market back responsed paper, and roly in a market back relative to the find of the training and thousands are those relative to the find of the training and thousands are the market stated again and at the close banks relative to the market stated again and at the close banks steming was quoted at 10,11 - 10,2 and 1, market at 10, 11 - 10,11 to market back steming was quoted at 10,11 - 10,2 and 1, market at 10, 11 - 10,11 to market back steming was quoted at 10,11 - 10,2 and 1, market back steming at 10,11 to market

November 1 - Church holiday. All Sant's Day.

Normeler 2 — Holishey

Normeler 3 — Holishey

Are the banks opened at religion Lond in with all

of them strategy into or less feely at 12 (9) or

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#### SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

ga Gulluk 'ily u tespo 210 cons Cr. Muvel – ga

Banks, 104 Republica .... tzi 3 100 Commercia, 28, 35

October 31.

1000 Sovereigns ... 2: 20 Aprilios, js...t, 12

50 Jar. Bot. tram. 111 100 Allianya mill... 275 re Araujo Falgeiras (6)

November 3, 33 Apolices, 58...1,012 13 do 18 1,144 40,510\$ Goddis, 03 103

Banks.

10 Republica . . . . 125 124

November 4. 21 Apriles, 48 . 1 of 2 05 01 . . . 1 x 12 33 do Minas, 5 to 1,625 10 - Andres 18, 113 5 - hadr R. Bigg 11 , tr K. e Int

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Miscellanous.
50 Jan. Bot, tram. 130 28 F riss e Estal. 17 5.

#### MARKET REPORT.

hio de Janeiro, 6th Not-mber, 1895.

#### Exports.

Exports.

Coffee,—The post week has been of only that whiling days, but there has been in obtaining done by the two heliats, for the market has been in obtaining done by the two heliats, for the market has been in obtaining and task monaing the tenderic years could be out steady. The disposition of me typologist the Curt in Hawson standing, we can the stack in all hands we seem the fart is adolage, may have been justified by the advance in the grazia, but it served also to keep dealiration, for a stack in first hands of the outside so that dealers up a which a doc me in the major can be based. Exporters have, however, shown frost indirection and it may one presented from that the largeous paracters of the Chief Stack, we want the single-meals from that so it Vist response to make the group part of the stack of any increased supply to endead in, at least, to face a decline on the choices and fact is been ground in an increasing an paper, that it is in tatogether so priving that dealers as in a shown in the contract of the c

The shipments since our last report have been:

17:20 | Lags for the Cinted States

1.21 | Large

1.22 | Large

1.23 | River Plate and West Coast

Coastorse

| Control Service | Control Se

6	,										
Hamburg Ger str Sautes .		······································									
DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.											
ge price No. 6.  V	Cape	Receipts									
76,692 23*5500 22**700 10% d 40-50 c	12,865	5,617 12,215 650	Oct. 30								
	13,00 1 1 1 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	4.485 12,960	Oct. 31								
55,888 55,884 55,844	3.100 5,136 4,511 176,257	134.822 150,165 13.350	Totals since 1st Oct.								
74.45 <sup>6</sup>	:	6,219	Nov. 1								
77-571		: : 3,135	Nov. z								
69,263 23,500 22,700 181/5 6 10 9116 40-50 6	12,927	4.619 12.927	Nov. 3 Nov. 4								
64,305 23,500 22,400 18.4 c 10.916 40-50 c	9.925	4,967 9,114 811	Nov. 4								
<b>1</b> : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	::::	3,858	Nov. 5								
1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2	22 1 1 1	22,798 22,041 811	Totals since 1st Nov								
922.152 353.637	18,502 30,275 811,949	834,772 552,058 189,764	Totals Totals since 1st July								
Total foreign clearance for ten	months;										
DESTINATION	1893	1892	1891								
USITED STATES Bags Bags 1 New York 969 of 1,731 of 7 Baltimore 175 of 135 759 Richmond 7 774 New Orleans 125 147 11 03 Galveston 975 of 5 Total 1,725 733 2,012 199 1,											
Europa  Chamelfo.  Have. Anterp. Northof Europe & Baltic. England. Ionicaux. Portugal.  Mediterranean.  Total.	42 431 20 448 170 334 58 380 1 786 20 229 869 523 274	60 203 38 650 232 85 44 888 4 204 1 041 248 420 630 268	2 500 79 660 43 773 224 487 60 683 3 627 486 266 878								
ELSHWHERE Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	68 950 48 788	56 651 40 295									
Total	117 738 1,275 738 523 274 117 738	2,012 129 630 268 96 946	1,600 89; 682 09; 116 19;								
Totals	1,916 750 es of Coff	2,739 343 ee from R									

Total foreign clearance for four months				Hay - Receipts have been 4,028 bates per 21,000 from the River Plate. Brokers are still unwilling to quote. In October receipts were 57,038 bales, of all sizes, against
DESTINATION	1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	79,756 bales, in the same month last year.
United States.	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.	Bran.—The Alke brought 207 bags from Buenos Aires, and both River Plate and day mills bran are quoted at \$\$700 - \$\$000 per bag. Receipts of foreign bran in October were 16,100 bags, against ail in the same month last year.
New York Baltimore Richmond	384 523 64 025 38 115	627 281 47 983	769 864 53 146 3 424 45 261	Indian Corn.—Receipts are 4,621 bags per Richard and 7,774 bags per Alice, from Buenos Aires. Dealers quote River Plate com at \$\$500 per bag and native at 10\$000—
New Orleans	2 650	3 379	17 9c 6	12\$000. In October we received 90,263 bags of foreign corn,
Total			δ02 60 t	against 16,467 bags in October, 1892.
Ескоря.	489 313	747 552		Turpentine.—Quotations are still nominal, and there have been no receipts. Receipts last month, were 851 cases, against 512 packages in October last year.
Channel 1. o	15 950 8 148 57 913	37 947 12 850 124 416	48 934 31 894 141 691	Rosin.—There is nothing new during the past week. Receipts last mouth were 500 brls, against 1,305 bils, in the same month, 1891.
England Bordeaux Portugal Mediterraneau	19 100 6.6 2 86 728	32 667 1 550 2.6 134 339	31 803 1 828 429 180 174	Cement Receipts are ,603 brls per Athene from London. Brokers still report quotations nominal. In October receipts were:  8,002 brls, British
Total	188 345	343 966	430 756	12,527 ,, German
Ersewhere				62 ,, French 3,374 ,, Belgian
Cape of Good Hope River Plate & West Coast	21 350 19 492	15 001 19 836	21 614	21,966 brls. against 4,185 brls. in October, 1892.
Total	40 842	44 837	83 784	CoalReceipts since our last report have been ;
United States Europe Elsewhere	4 <sup>9</sup> 9 313 188 395 40 842	747 512 343 966 44 837	892 601 436 756 83 784	1,555 tons per Titania, from Cardiff. 3,811 ,, Toxteth, do. both to dealers. Last mouth receipts were 33,579 tons, all
Totals	718 550	1,136 355	1,413 141	British, against 34,900 tons of all descriptions in October last year.

#### Imports.

We are still unable to report any great change in the general aspect of the markets. The genet restoction on the coast-traffic and the press upon the resources of the railway keep deliveries of most articles at a very low p-init, but there exeems to have been a fair movement in flour; for sudex in first hands, and the quantity afford together, are about 15,000 mbs. less than a week ago, and quotations have been advanced, the market ruling firm at the higher quotations. We have received no pine dering the week and the markets will nominal, little by little however the cargees are being landed. There are no receipts of kenosene, nor of land, and questions as east fill mobiliable. Price continues to ome in feely, and until this mosket is relieved by the resumption of shipments, coastwise, the out-look is not very bright for such cargees as are for sale. Of codifish receipts continue fair, and there is very little d ing, except such demand as is met they shipments for the latter, which can hardly be considered very rehable. There is nothing new in other articles. It retail quotations for the latter, which can hardly be considerded very tehable. There is nothing new in other articles. It
will be seen that the receipts in October were quite up to
what was received of the various articles last year, and as we
have now been sixty days receiving mechanides, with only
a very small out-let, the accumulation of stocks must be very
considerable, and losses can only result. Exchange has
fluctuated but little during the week, which however, contined only four working days, and it is rather early to decide
whether the expected decline in rates is to become a fact, or
whether as so frequently occurs, under similar circumstances,
the expectations will not be follifled. There are "liquidations" pending, which may cause periodical "squeezes" in
the market, but our impression is that as much stering will be
secured by the banks at current rates of exchange, as can be
at lower rates.

Flour.—The receipts since our last report have been:

#### Flour .- The receipts since our last report have been:

Elisa from the River Plate, 2,000 bags.. ;,000 bils.

Portuguese Prince, do. additional 1,000 , . . . 500 ,.

The market has advanced 1\$000-\$1000 per bit, and is reported firm at the advance, as stocks commence to show a decrease. There are now affoat in the harbour about 8,000 his. Kiver Plate four, and stocks in first hands are estimated to be 1\$,000 bits. American and 7,000 bits. River Plate. Brokers' quotations are :

Trieste	26\$500-27\$ 00
do 211d	nominal
Baltimore 1st	26 500-27 000
do 2nd	25 750-26 000
Western & Interior	26 000-27 000
River Plate	24 000-25 000
City Mills	26 000-28 000
Receipts in October were :	

400 ,, Trieste. 18,398 ,, River Plate.

46,186 brls. against 21,949 brls. in October last

Pitch Pine.—There are no receipts since our last report and quotations are still nominal. Last mouth receipts were 783,070 feet, against 1,452,631 feet in October, 1832.

White Pine.—We are still without questions and there have been no receipts. In October we received 804,048 feet, against 62,054 feet in the same month last year.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts in October were 1,630,626 feet, against nil in October last year. There is nothing new in the market.

Swedish Pine, --There are no receipts during the week, and the market is still reported nominal. Receipts last month were 4,041 doz. against nil in October, 1892. Kerosene.—The market is still nominal, and there have been no receipts during the week, nor during last month. In October last year receipts were 32,5 to cases.

Lard.—Receipts ail and brokers do not quote. Retail quotations are nominally unchanged at 900 rs per lb. for George's and 850-860 rs. per for other mails of land. Re-ceipts last month were 2,325 kegs, 612 cases, against 200 packages for the same month hast year.

pucages for the same month last year.

Rice.—Receipts are 1,3700 bases per 70x/fa, 25,31 bases per 1/3x/fa and 3,335 base per 1/3x/fa and 1/3x/fa base 1/3x/fa

Codfish.—Receipts are 2,593 cases Norwegian per Lis-salon and Sanlos, Quotations are nominal, and the market is waiting for a resumption of shipping facilities. We receiv-ed last month:

1,036 packages Canadian 5,861 cases Norwegian 1,500 tubs American

9,297 packages, against 1,795 packages in October, 1892.

Hay—Receipts have been 4,038 bales per d.lice, from the River Plate. Brokers are still unwilling to quote. In October receipts were 5,70,88 bales, of all sizes, against 79,736 bales, in the same month last year.

#### SHIPPING NEWS.

#### ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 35.

LONDON – Ger bk Athene; 629 tons; Bohle; 47 ds; sundries to Walter, Christiansen & Co.

waner, Christiansen N. Co.

OCT. 31.

CARDITY—IPT ship Textith; 2373 tons: McNoah; 43 ds; coal to Cuttral Brazil railway.

—Ger bk. Titania; 1072 tons; Schienlish; 42 ds; coal to Belmiro Rodrigues N. Co.

NOVEMBER 1 RANGOON—Be bk. Ardmore; 1092 tons; White; 122 ds; rice to Hermann Stoltz & Co.

Mossono'—Br lug Maggle Williams; 176 tons; Williams; 17 ds; sundries to W. C. Peck.

BANGKOK – Dan bk Withelmine: 840 tons; Oldefar; 111 ds; rice to Karl Valais & Co. 

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

OCTOBER 30.

New York—Br ship Montgomery Castle; 951 tons; Bines; ballast.

PENSACOLA -Port bk Julius; 65t tons; Vieira; do, NOVEMBER 1.

NOP BABBAR 1.

BARBADOS—Br ble Virginia L. Stafford; 49: tons: Bennet; ballast,
PISAGUA—Br ship Merioneth; 2000 tons: Rowlands: do.

PERRAMMCO—Swel bk Hans; 679 tons: Lenander; do.

NOV. 4.

PANANGUÁ—Arg schr Cap Fronard; 124 tons; Crens; sundies.

Sundies.

\*\*NOV 5.

FALSOUTH L 0.—Swed bk Zaima; 334 tons; Anderse salted hides.

PENSACOLA—Mor bk Helga; 1164 tons; Nielsen; ballast.

BARRAIOS —Nor bk Pomona; 417 tons; Martensen: do.

MREDIERSE —18 ship Nerma; 1999 tons; McDonnell; do.

BOMBA —Br ship Nerma; 1999 tons; McDonnell; do.

BOMBA —Br ship Naworth Cattle; 1825 tons; Smith; sar
cargo.

Cargo.
VICTORIA - Dan bk Marcelo; 354 tons; Sonne; sundries.

#### CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA

	llast.
TALCAHUANO - Br bk Maelgwyn;	do
Chili-Br ship Ventura;	do
NEWCASTLE-Br ship Scottish Moors;	do
RIO GRANDE do NORTE-Nor bk Lyra;	do
Maceio'-Nor bk Sequel;	do
Dan bk Eden;	do

#### VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO

	VESSELS AFLOAT & LO	DADING FOR	RIO.	sp		2242		Greenock.	Gas Co.
ż		Newport	16 Sept	1.1	Scamm. Bros.	1219	11	Pensacola.	Geral de C. & I
į	Annie E. Wright	Cardiff	10 Oct	bk	Sophie Kirk	899	1.4		
	America	Oporto	11 Oct	50	Centurion	1704 Só2		Cardiff Hamburg	Wilson Sons & C H. Stoltz & C
į,	Accrington	Cardiff		bk	Edw. Percy Earl of Devon	423	- 8	Areia Bea.	Inhu Magaz & C
	4 > ethusa	Cardiff	ı Oct.	hi	Madeleine	497	10	New York.	Va.W. Guim. & C
	Arthurstone	Newcastle	3 Oct.	1.1	Surdanha	1130	21	Rangoon	Watson, R. & C
	Adelma	Oporto		SU	Mac Col. More	1669		Rangoon	John Moore & C Va. W. Guim. & C Watson, R. & C Fonseca Silva & C
				bb	Firth of Lorn.	805	21		John Moore & C John Moore & C
	Antoinette	Cardiff	••	bi	Ardendee	6.91	23	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
	British America	Pensacola	3 Aug	hì	Forl Cadozan	1334	23	Rangoon	Norton, M. & C
,	Braemar	Cardiff	27 Sept	ы	Farl Dunrayen	1210	93	Kangoon	Norton, M. & C
4	Bella Formigosa	Oporto		sp	Toxteth	2378	31	Laidill	Cent. Braz R R
	Balaklava	Rangoon	2 Sept	bl	k Ardmore igMag,Williams	176	Nov.	Mossoró	H. Stoltz & C W. C. Peck
	Blairmore	Greenock	9 Oct	1.1	k Oneen Mab	999	4	Bangkok	Ferraz Sob. & C
	Cleomene	Leith	7 Oct	ы	k Pengwern	1409	5	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
	Crown of India	Cardiff	7 Oct		Panish		. 1		
	Charles Collet	Marseitles	6 Sept	p)	k Eden g C.C.Hornung	282	Aug. 29	Liverpool	Walter, C. & C.
				b	k Richard	195	Oct. 22	Carlshamn. Bs. Aires	C. Hecksher & C Sequeira & C
	Charles Loring		20 Sept	ы	k Wilhelmine	810	Nov. 4	Bangkok	Karl Valais & C.
	Christabel	Marseilles			Dutch		- 1	1	
	Ceitic Race	Cardiff		ь	k Van Galen	1378	Oct. 7	Bangkok	Norton, M. & C
	Don Enrique	Pensacola	7 Aug	١.,	French k Gertrude		Lula 6	Santos	F. Man.
	D. Fedro II	Baltimore			k Pharo	427	Aug o	Marseilles	F. Mazon A. Avenier & C
	Edith Mary	Leith	27 Sept	ь	k D'Artagnan	280	Sept. 16	Marseilles Marseilles	To order
	Electra	Paspebiac	20 Sept		German				
	Егна	Antwerp	29 Sept	b	g August	245	Aug. 5	Macáo Mossoró	Mossoró-Assu Co.
				b	k Heimich p Ennerdale	383	Sept.12	Sunderland	John Moore & C Wilson Sons &C
	Fanny	Rangoon	14 Sept	1 5	g Falke	180	28	Bahia	To order
	Flora	Cardift	23 Sept	1 1	k Rose	309	28	Macáo	1. Marinho
	Frances	Baltimore	16 Sept	lр	k Ernst	gốu	28	Macáo	Ferraz Sob. & C
	Guldaas	Hamburg	28 Sept	S	p Kalliope	1012	29	Newport Macao	Lage Irmãos
	Georges Ville	Marseilles	1 Oct.	l,	g Iona k Triton k Prof. Koch	150	Oct. 2	London	Walter, C. & C
	Gerda	Cardift	27 Sept	l b	k Prof. Koch	1400	6	Saigon	La order
	Gers	Newcastle	1 Oct.	1 b	k Minna Helene	340			
	Glad Tidines	Balt'o via Bahia		b	k Arbutus	312	- 11	Wisby	C. Hecksher & C
	Good News	Baltimore		b	k Ad. Lubkor kE. Waenerlund	534	13	Con'hagea.	C. Hecksher & C
	Helga	Pensacola		1 5	ok p., waeneriuna ok Diligentia	388	16	Hudikswall	C. Hecksher & C C. Hecksher & C F. P. Pass s C. Hecksher & C
				b	k Nanny	350 050			
	Harmonie	Hudikswall	17 Sept	b	ok Nanny og J. M. Bonck.	180	27	Liverpool	Walter, C. & C
ı	Humboldt	Cardiff	23 Sept		k Josefa	815	78	Rangoon Rangoon	A. Spann & C
ı	Imstand	Marseilles	22 Aug	S	p Piako k Athene	1075	25	London	Ferraz Sob. & C Walter, C. & C
l	Inchkeith	Anger	28 Aug	1.	p Titania	629	31	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C.
ı	Yulius Palm	Rangoon	12 Aug	Ľ	Italian				_
l	J. Bergman Olsen	Eisinore	28 Sept	1	k Angioletta	709	July 28	Augusta Marseilles Marseilles	A. Fiorita & C
1	Katy	Cardiff	6 Oct.	13	k Maria C	313	Aug.21	Marseilles	Fo order To order
ı	Kinnaird	Hamburg	29 Sept	L	k Filippo k Modestino	749 475	Sent. 12	Marseilles	To order
ı	Ketr	Grangemouth	27 Sept	1	Norwegian	1/3	1	1	100.00
ı				11	ng Victoria	275	Mar. 2	Mossoró	To order.
ı	Lapland	Philadelphia	22 Sept	11	g. Solnaer		Aug.21	Cardiff Hamburg.	In distress. H, Stoltz & C.
l	Lord Templemore	Cardift	10 Oct	H	ug Lyra	511	1 20	Norkoning	Garal de C & I
l	Mabel Jordan	Boston		Li	ok L. Ericksen ok Condor	985	30	Grimsby	Geral de C. & I. Soc. de Travaux.
l	Mentor	Liverpool		11	ok Hesperia	198	Sept. 4		Lo order
1	Mathilde Deussen	Hamburg		11	ok Devre	1 428		Hern'sand Hern'sand	C. Hecksher & C F. P. Passos
l	Melanope	Cardiff	10 Oct	13	ok Activ sp Frank Carvill.	513	12	Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
l	Moel Tryvan	Cardiff		Ιi	ok Crown Prince	1499	20	Cardiff	City Inp. Co.
l	Normand	Liverpool	6 Oct		ok Latona.	543	20	Mossoró	John Moore & C
l	Otago			11	ok Framfart	399	Oct. 2	Mossoró	l'o order
١	Oberon			13	ok Fjord	106	2		Braz. Cual Co. Frias Hermanos
ı			5 Oct	В	lug Sequel lug Sogne	360	6	Pern'buco	1 Moore & C
ı	Port Caledonia	Cardiff	3 > Sept	Hi	ok Cora	350	6	Hamburg.	J. Moore & C H. Stoltz & C
١	Procyon		22 Sept	11	ng Banta	264		Areia Branc	1. Moore & C
;	Prince Victor	Cardiff	21 Sept	11	ok Mohawk	800	13		Wilson Sons & C
I	Pará	Oporto	24 Sept	11	ug Leide ok Prince Regent	347	13		J. Moore & C Braz. Coal Co.
1	Prince Albert	Newport	25 Sept	- 1 1	hk Salcha	271		Antwern	Wilson Sons & C
	Prince Amadeo	Cardiff	2 Oct.	Hi	bk S. N. Hansen schr Netto bk Carsten Boe	307	23		G. Saboia & C
l	Pass of Melfort		27 Sept	1 5	schr Netto	107	23	Mossoró	John Moore & C
1	Port Crawford			1	bk Carsten Boe	351	23	Mossuró	John Moore & C
-	Rose Innes		••	1	Portuguese bk Isolina	256	June	Aracajú	C. Abranches & C
-			- 6	-113	bk Nova Lide	444	iOct. c	Oporto	Veiga P. & C
1	Robert Dixon		7 Sep	1	bk Isabel	1148	10	Oportu	Macedo Jr. & C
	Rebecca Crowell			-11	bk Sonhia	. 16:	2	Oporto	C. Abranches & C. J. A. G. Santos & C
1	Swift		15 Sept	1	bk Venturosa Swedish			1 .	I <sup>r</sup>
	Sam Mendel			1	bk Gevalia	705	Iuly 15	Brunswick.	Ind. do Braz. Co.
	Svea	Stockholm	29 Sept	-11	bk Sundswall	315	Sept. 1	Hudikswall	. Ind. do Braz. Co. C. Hecksher & C. Geral de C. & I. Geral de C. & I.
١	Trowbridge	Rangoon	3 Sept		bk Candeur	45	10	Soderhamn	Geral de C. & I.
í		-		'	bk Bondina	1 350	Oct. 23	31 W ISOY	. Toerai de C. & I.

#### APPIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS

Α1	RRIVALSOF	FOREIGN SI	EAMERS.
DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNED TO
30 31 31 31 31 31 Nov. 3	Lassell Br Peninsular Port Sant-s Gr Dryden Br Thaues Br Ida Br Rei de Port. Port Britannia Br Hannover Gr Doile Br Itaparica Gr Béarn Fr.	Liverpool* 29d Santos 19h Hamburg* 27d Autwerp* 25d River Plate 3d Rio Grande 14d Santos 18h Liverpool* 23d Bremen* 30d Lyttelton 22d Santos 20h River Plate* 8d	Norton, M. & C Karl Valais & C E. Johnston & C Norton, M. & C Royal Mail Norton, M. & C Wilson Sons & C H. Steltz & C Wilson Sons & C E. Johnston & C Karl Valais & C

#### DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
Nov. 2 4 4 5	Thames Br Lassell Br Rei de Port. Port Port. Prince Br Britannia Br Dryden Br Itaparica Gr Maskelyne Blg Iona Br	Southampton* Bahia Lisbon* Pernambuco* Valparais; Santos Hamburg* New York* New Orleans*	Sundries do

\* Calling at intermediate ports.

### FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 6th, 1893.

	NAME	TONS	AR- RIVED	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE
1	d manifes n				
١	American sp Chargeisp Alamedalng Ias. Simpson lng M. B. Tower lng R.S. Patterson	1372	Aug. 10	New York	In distress
l	hg las. Simpson	238	30	Bahia	In distress. In distress. M. A. Jesus. Va.W.Guim, & C. Geral de C. & I.
١	lug M. B. Tower	5.0	Sept.21	Macáo New Vork	Va.W.Guim. & C
١	Argentine bk Peacemaker	,	0	0.1	3
l	bk Peacemaker	660	Oct. 3	Quebec	C. Hecksher & C
ı	British sp Wellington sp Ventura bk John Carswell	1280	July 24	N. Zealand	In distress
I	sp Ventura	1346	Aug. 1	Pensacola	Farjas e Estateiros
١	bk Jas. Stafford	1116		New-York	John Moore & C
١	sp Scot-Moors	258	10	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos,
١	sp Republic	2347	16	Pensacola	Lage Irmãos
١	sp Warrior	168	Sept. 3	New York.	Watson, R. & C
ı	bk Serena	1573	51 <u>(</u>	Cardiff	Gas Co. Royal Mail
١	bk Criffell	119	5 2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
١	bk St. Croix bk Maelgywn	123	5 2	Cardiff	Wilson Sons & C
١	lug L. G. Crosby	95	Oct.	Macáo	To order
1	bk Gifford	211	8	Cardift	Cent. Braz. R.R.
١	sp Mozambique	170	7	Cardiff	Braz. Coal Co
١	sp Almora	170	8 1	Cardiff	Lage Irmãos
١	sp Levernbank	121	0 1	Pensacola.	Gas Co. Geral de C & I
1	bk Sophie Kirk	89	9 1	Rosario	I de Soura & C
1	bk Edw. Percy	80	2 1	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C
ļ	lik Earl of Devon	42	3 1	New York	Va W. Com
1	bk Sardanha	113	0 2	Rangoon.	Watson, R. & C
	sp Mac Col. More	166	5 2	Rangoon.	C. Hecksher & C. In distress Lage Irmanise Carl Control Contro
	bk Ardendee	6	9 2	Rango n.	. John Moore & C
	sp Highmoor bk Earl Cadozar	133	4 2	Rangoon .	Norton, M. & C
	bk Earl Dunraver	131	0 2	Rangoon .	Norton, M. & C
1	bk Ardmore	109	Nov.	Rangoon.	H. Stoltz & C
	lug Mag, Williams	17	6	Bangkok .	. W. C. Peck Ferraz Sala & C.
	bk Pengwern	140	9	5 cardiff	. Wilson Sons & C
	bk Eden	28	Aug.	Liverpool.	Walter, C. & C.
	bg C.C.Hornung	19	5 Oct 3	Carlsbamn	. C. Hecksher & C.
	bk Wilhelmine	8	o Nov.	Bangkok .	. Karl Valais & C.
	ble Van Galen	1125	S Oct.	7 Bangkok .	Norton, M. & C
	French	1.3"			
	bk Gertrude	6	7 July 5 Aug.	Marseilles.	A. Avenier & C
	bk Van Galen French bk Gertrude bk Pharo bk D'Artagnan. German bg August	. 25	Sept.	6 Marseilles	To order
	termin bg August. his Heimich sp Ennendale. big Falke. Bk Rose. his Ernst. sp Kalliope bg Iona bk Triton. bk Prof. Koch. bk Minna Helen bk Abutus			5 Macáo	· Mossoró-Assu Co.
	sp Ennerdale	35	Sept.	Maçáo Mossoró . Sunderiano	Mossoró-Assu Co. John Moore & C. Wilson Sons &C. To order
	bg Falke	- 18	So :	8 Bahia	· To order
	bk Ernst	30	9 i	8 Macáo	· Ferraz Sob. & C
	sp Kalliope	16	12 3	Macáo	- Lage Irmãos
	bk Triton	. 7	Oct.	London.	Walter, C. & C
	bk Prof. Koch . bk Minna Helen	- 14	10	Antwerp.	· Wilson Sons & C
	bk Arbutus	· 3	12	Wisby	· C. Hecksher & C
	bkE, Waenerlun	d 3	34 88	6 Cop'hager	F. P. Passos
	bk Arbutus. bk Ad, Lubkor bkE, Waenerlun bk Diligentia. bk Nanny. bg J. M. Bonck bk Josefa	: 3	50	it Hudikswa 21 Op ato	- I. Marinho Ferraz Sob. & C Lage Irmãos Fo order Walter, C, & C Fo order Wilson Sons & C C, Hecksher & C C, Hecksher & C C, Hecksher & C C, Macedo Jr. & C Walter, C, & C Water, C, & C Walter, C, & C
	bg J. M. Bunck	1	So :	Liverpool	Walter, C. & C
	bk Josefasp Piako	. 10	75	Rangoon .	Ferraz Sob. & C
	bk Athene	- 6	29	go London	Walter, C. & C
	sp Piako bk Athene sp Titania. Italian	110	/*	19 Mossoro 2 Sunderlane 8 Babia 8 Macáo 8 Macáo 9 Newport 10 Jaceb 11 Antwerp 12 Cop'hage 16 Op arte 17 Liverpool 18 Rangoon 19 Cardiff 10 Jaceb 10 Jaceb 10 Jaceb 11	. Roungues & C
	bk Angioletta	. 7	13 Aug.	28 Augusta 21 Marseilles	A. Fiorita & C Fo order To order To order
	bk Filippo	. 7	19 Sar.	Marseilles	· To order
	Norwegian	. 4	75 Sept.	,series	20 order
	lug Victoria	. 2	75 Mar.	Mossoró	- l'o order.
	lug Lyra	. 5	11	Hamburg.	H. Stoltz & C.
	bk L. Ericksen.	: 6	85	Grimsby.	Soc. de Travaux
	bk Hesperia	. 4	98 Sept.	Memel	L'o order
	bk Activ	. 5	13	Hern'sand	F. P. Passos
	bk Crown Prince	1. 14	99	28 Cardiff	B. Rodrigues & C
	bk Latona.	. 5	43	Mossoró.	John Moore & C
	bk Fjord	. 3	oć Oct.	2 Cardiff	Braz. Cual Co.
	sp Titana.  Titana.  Angiolett an Angiolett and Filippo.  bik Modestino.  Marvaegan lug Victoria.  Marvaegan lug Victoria.  bik L. Ericks and bik Condor.  bik Hesperia.  bik Ondor.  bik Hesperia.  bik Dovers.  sp Frank Carvil bik Crown Print bik Latona.  bik Frank Carvil bik Frank Latona.  bik Frank Carvil bik Condornalist.  sp Frank Carvil bik Condornalist.  sp Frank Carvil bik Condornalist.  sp Frank Carvil bik Condornalist.  bik Frank Carvil bik Condornalist.  bik Latona.  bik Latona.	. 3	60	Bs. Aires	To order To order To order In distress. H. Stoltz & C. Geral de C. & I Soc. de Travaux To order C. Hecksher & K. To John To order C. Hecksher & C. To John To order C. Hecksher & C. To John Moore & C. To order Braz. Coal Co. John Moore & C. H. C. H. Stoltz & C. L. Moore & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Moore & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Moore & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. Stoltz & C. L. Wilson Sons & W. L. W. L. W. L. W. W. W. L. W. W. L. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. W. L. W. L. W.
	bk Cora	3	56	6 Hamburg	H. St liz & C
	lug Banta	. 2	64	10 Areia Brai	Wilson Sans & C
	lug Leide bk Prince Reger	. 3	27	13 Areia Biai	J. Moore & C H. Soltz & C H. Soltz & C J. Moore & C Wilson Sons & C J. Moore & C Wilson Sons & C J. Moore & C Braz. Coal Co. Wilson Sons & C G. Saboia & C
	bk Prince Reger	11 13	32	Areia Biai Cardiff Antwerp. 23 Macáo	Braz. Coal Co.
	bk S. N. Hanse	n. 3	74	23 Macáo.	G. Saboia & C
	bk Salcha bk S. N. Hanser schr Netto bk Carsten Boe	1 1	07	23 Macáo Mossoró. Mossoró	John Moore &
			Tu.		
	bk Isolina bk Nova Lide. bk Isabel	. 4	44 Oct.	Aracajú 5 Operto Oporte	C. Abranches & Veiga P. & C Macedo Jr. & C
	bk Isabel	11	44 Oct. 48 65	Oporto Oporto Oporto	Macedo Jr. & C
	bk Venturosa.		37	23 Oporto 28 Oporto	C. Abranches & J. A. G. Santos &
	ble Ganalia				
	bk Sundswall	. 1	Sept	16 Hudiksw	k Ind. do Braz. Co all C. Hecksher & on Geral de C. & I

# STOCK AND SHARE LIST. November 4th, 1899.

	_	(	GOVERNMEN	T BOND	S.		BANKS.							
Fresent Amount	Interest payable	Rate	Denomination	Nomina. value	Last sai	Closing quotations	Capita.	Capita:	Reurye	Name	Drvidend jaid	You.	Last 14.4	Claring postations
263,057,000\$ 183,105,100 119,600 14,804,500	Jan.—July Quarterly Jan.—July Apr.—Oct	1	Apolices	200\$-1,000\$ 200 -1,000 1,000\$ 1,000	1,012\$00 1,135 00 1,600 00	1.141 000		faid up	/med		7.00	-		
25,294,000 18,350,000 3,029,000	Apr Oci Quarterly do Feb Ang.	414	do 1859 do 1859 State of Minas Geraes	1,000 \$00 — 1,000 1,000	1,710 00			†	1	ROUTE JANKING				
7,329,000 8,050,800	Mar —Sept. Jan.—July	3	State of Rivide Janeiro	1,000	1.025 00 1.042 00		1 (m 0,00m) 1,000,000 1 (m,000	\$,000, 00 1,100,000	473,541	A gricola do Brazil	- : .<:lad _	1 100 100 100 M250	31 food 351 foo 75 ood	
Present	Interest	Kate	DEBENT Companies	Nomina:	Last sa	Closing quotations	M 12,000,000 1,143,000 10,000,000 1,000,000	14,500,000 1-,0 0,000 1-,513,120	100,900 1,589,124 11,550	Brazil-Norte America Classes Laboriosas			1 136 16 500 2 556	
Amount	parable	- 3	RAILWAYS	talue			20,000,000 2,000,000 20,000,000	10,000,000 1,000,000 11,000,000	106,159	Commercio	. 15 000 <b>— july</b> ş	100	10 3.4	1 20 4 200 + 203 500
1.300,000 1,500,000	May-Nov do	8 614	Bragantina	200\$ 200	196		\$0,000,000 1,000,000 4,500,000	1,000,000	\$ 00,000 \$12,035	Constructor do Brazil	o = leb o o = luly o t coo = luly o	100 100 270	35 900 18 900 180 000 155 000	=
1,133,200	Jan . — July Apr. — Oct.	634 634	Juiz de Fôra and Piau Leopoldina	200	19:	300	\$3,000,000 \$0,000,000 \$0,000,000	20.000,000 20,000,000 2,500,000 1,345,800	1, 200,000 224,335 913,475	Credito Real do Brasil	14 % D 4 — Jan 4	300	31 000 15 530 33 0 0	1 1
5,000,000	Jan. — July do Mar – Sept	5-0 5 4	do do do Oeste de Minas	£11 5 5, 100 100		500 15\$000	000,000 000,000 \$,000,000	\$,000,000 \$,000,000	237,151 1,500,000 48q,310	Franco-Brazileiro	*	2 160 33 200 33 200	12 100 171 000 4 15 000	$\equiv$
£1,113,740 1,308,000 £137,100	Jan.—July Feb.—Aug Jan.—July	6	S. Isabel do Rio Preto do gold	740 100	19: 14:		11,100,000 1,000,000 20,100,000 61,101,000	10,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	\$15.343 250,000 727,544 6500,000	Lavoura e Commercio	300-July	3 100 3 100 3 200	106 500 113 500	· —
10,300,000 £177,450 593,000	Mar.—Sept Apr.—Oct. Ian.—July Mar.—Sept	:	do gold União Valenciano	100 650 200 100	700 141 3	:   =	10,000,000 1,000,000 10,000,000	2,000,000	150,000	Mercantil dos Varegistas Nacional Brazileiro	is oco-Jan.	30 32 30 30 30	\$ 500 5 200 000	11, co
£787,500	Jan July	,	União Sorocab. Itanaúna  TRAMWAYS.  Cant, e Viação Fluminense.	Gen	9		2,500,000 12,500,000 3,500,000 127,010,000	2,500,000 12,500,000 3,000,000 167,431,200	47.156 523.000 68.713.41	Popular	tuly -	31 10 32 200 -3 100 3. 200	10 000 13 00 13 00 120 000	-
435,000 771,300 214,600 226,600	do do Apr.—Oct. Jan.—July	,	Carris Urbanos	100 200 200	19'	·   =	1,000,000	997,000	71,06; 106,600	Rio de Janeiro	t coo_July	93 120 23 70 33 6c	53 500 70 000	
19,000,000	JunDec.	,	SHIPPING.	700	] 180	,	2,000,000 1,000,000	15,000,000 12,000,000	7,126,250 804,881 800,000	Sociedade Bancaria	s  4 500 - July  -  0 000 - July	;3 200 ;3 100 ;2 200	143 000 47 000 140 00 14 000	s ——
14,000,000	Apr Oct.	,	do Centrai Sugar Factories	200	5	'   '	10,000,000	6,200,000	316,62	Unido Ibero-Americano	. too = Jan	37 100	7 30	=
892,800 1,500,000 200,000	AprOct. Jan July Mar Sept	814 6 614	Pureza	300 300	180 181 16.	13ofoco	; 500, <b>00</b> 01	7.500,000	171,720	* Credito Real S. Paulo do 2 series	10 %p.a— luly	41 200	tt foo	
1,874,400 290,400	FebAug May-Nov.	,	Alliança America Fabril	200	199		17.000,000	1,000,000	750,000	do a series.			24 00 252 00 40 00	=
1,539,000 1,301,000 496,200	Apr Oct. May-Nov. Apr Oct.	77	Carioca	200 200 200	20.		10,000,000 24,000,000	5,000,000	326,88,	União S. Paulo	8 %pa-Jan	+3 100 +3 79	75 66	* =
2, 4n0,000 561,600 600,000	Jan July Apr Oct. Jan July	1 9	Corcovado	200 200	14	·			ι	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	N NOTI	76		
3,000,000 3,000,000 308,000 2,500,000	Jan.—July	7 415	Petropolitana Progr. Industrial do Brazil Rink S. Christovão	200 200	19				1	THOMECAN	i NOTI	20.		
350,000 367,900 €675,000	May-Nov. Mar Sept. Jan July	7 7	S. Lazaro S. Pedro de Alcantara União Industrial S. Sebastião	(00	100		* Possent	Interest payable	Rate	Banks	Nemina.	Lust s	0	lessing questionins
£337,500	Jan. — July Jan. — July	. 6	MISCHLLANBOUS.  Agricola do Ribeirão Pieto.	£15	160		27, 137, 200	Jan — July		Credito Real do Brazil	100\$	34, 30		3+30
2,589,300 6,946,100 983,000 £562,500	Jan.—July	,	Banco de Viação do Brazil. Banco Credito Movel,consol Brazil Agricola Empreza de Obias Publicas.	100	200 200	29\$000—36\$000	+1,061,800 266,200	Apr —Oct	1 7 1	do gold	£11 5 f 120₹ 120	9.25000 3300 4500 5300	'	92°0 — 100°0 55°0 —
£150,000 600,000 £148,000	Jan July Jan July Jan July	8 7	Lavoura, Ind & Colon Nacional de Oleos Saneamento do Rio	£20	150		6,713,300 3,100 6,116,610 970,000	May-Nor Jan Jul.	r. 6	do gold	100 100 100	(1) o		
2,853,200	Feb.—Aug	-1 7	SHIPP		1 15		9 ;34.230	de	1 "1	União, S. Panio	100			
Capital	Capitai faid up	Reserve Jund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nemmai taine	Last Ciosing quotations				MILL	S.			
500,000\$ 28,000,000 5,000,000	\$5,000,000 1,000,000	50,000	Lloyd Brazileiro		100\$ 200 160	210\$000	Capita.	Capita.	Reserve	Confraci	Dirvies i	Vontina	Last	Clesing quotations
6,000,000	1,260,000		INSURA		10	55 000	6,000,000 \$	6, 01,001	4383719	Alliança America Fabril		7:0F	2757200	2603000
Capital	Capitai	Regerçe	Companie	Dividend	Nominai va.ne	Last Cosing quotations	6,000,000 3:0,000 3:00,000	\$4:,000 4.500,000 300,000 3,000,000	\$39,056 05,711 662 65 922	Brazil Industrial	3 000-A-z -	200 200 200	1 30 500 2 20 500 2 20 000	=
4,000,000\$	200,000\$ 750,000	70,667 285,990	Alliança	paid 1\$000-July 93 13 000-July 93	20\$	10\$000	3,600,000 2,400,000 250,000 600,000	3,600,000 2,100,000 250,000 740,000	2 (1,200 16 3,989 23,551	D. Isabei	3 100—July 10 32 000—Jan 21 12 000—Aug. 1	100	250 000 170 000 231 000 230 000	=
2,000,000 2,000,000 7,500,000 4,000,000	200,000 200,000 3,000,000	58.797 46,244	Brazil Federal	. 1 500 July 93	10 20 40 20	10 000	1,000,000 1,000,000	1,000,100 4,000,000 3,000,000	3 ,314	Manufactora Fluminense Petropolitana Progresso Ind. do Brazil Rink	6 000-Mar. 5 7 000-Jay 9	100 100 100	205 000 115 000 100 000	-1:5 0:0
4,000,000 4,000,000 2,500,000 2,000,000	200,000 520,000 250,000 200,000	275,000 212,008 250,000	Garantia	. 12 coo — July 93	125	160 000	3,200,000 3,200,000 35,800,000 850,000	1,000,000 3,200,000 13,400,000 730,000	227,322 137,047 46 676	S. Lazaro do 2 series S. Pedro de Alcantara			190 000 135 000 4 000 210 000	· <u> </u>
2,000,000 8,000,000	200,000 400,000 100,000	17,126 100,000 27,143	Integridade	. 6,000—July 93 6,000—July 93	20 100 10	17 000 45 000 5 000 40 000	10,000,000	4,408,440		Umão In-lustrial S. Sebastião	3 400—Jan. 9	200	å ac	
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